

AT THE BIER OF HENRY GEORGE.

Many Thousands View the Remains Lying in State.

SOME VERY TOUCHING SCENES

Are Witnessed in the Crowd who Mourned Him.

FLORAL TRIBUTES PROFUSE.

The funeral services were the most impressive ever held in the Great Metropolitan—Many People Prominent in Public Affairs take Part in the Mournful Ceremonies—Eulogies Pronounced on the Dead Single Taxer by Eminent Clergymen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The body of Henry George lay in state to-day in the Grand Central Palace, and 30,000 people reverently passed the casket and looked upon the face of the dead philosopher. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon a continuous stream of men, women and children poured into the hall.

The immense throng was composed of representatives of all classes of all shades of life, and all religious opinions. On every face was stamped the unmistakable signs of sincere regret, while hundreds of faces were drawn with suffering and pain. To thousands of those who passed by Henry George was personally known, and it was these who lingered for a moment to gaze again on the face of the man whom to know was to love.

Some of them wept. The children, of whom there were hundreds, were raised along by the guard and held up while they gazed at the features of the man who died fighting to bring back the lives. In the early dawn the body was moved in a plain hearse from the Union Square Hotel to the Grand Central Palace, unattended, save by the guards of honor and four policemen. Behind the hearse came a single carriage, Anna George, the youngest daughter, who insisted upon accompanying the body to the Grand Central Palace. No persuasion could sway her from her purpose.

Weeping bitterly she stood at the head of the stairs and begged to be permitted to go. She wished to arrange the flowers about the casket in which her father's remains reposed. Pleadings proving vain, she became obstinate, and refused to permit the body to be taken away unless she accompanied it. The other members of the family, their grief emphasized by the child's utter abandonment of anguish, yielded, and Richard George, her brother, accompanied her to the Palace. There, with loving hands, she arranged the flowers as she would have them, and permitted no one to lend the slightest aid.

At 3 o'clock the doors opened, and immediately several hundred persons who were in waiting without entered the hall with bowed heads. They saw at the head of the hall in an immense bower of floral tributes a plain, heavy black cloth-covered casket, resting on a dais. Through the glass they saw the remains of the great man reposing calmly, his features unruined as if in sleep. The left arm rested lightly on the breast, the other by the side. The remains were clad in black broadcloth, a turn-down collar and a plain black tie.

THROGS VIEW THE BODY.

For the first half hour the throng filed up the hall in twos passed at the rate of 1,500 an hour, but shortly the numbers swelled, until at one time eighty passed each minute. At this rate, 5,000 an hour, the crowd passed until the churches emptied their audiences into the vast concourse which was wending its way down from Fifty-sixth street to the Palace, and which filled Forty-sixth street and Third avenue for many blocks. For the last two hours the crowd came at an average rate of 6,000 an hour. This is the highest rate obtainable under such circumstances as these. Any greater celerity would have meant an undignified, irreverent rush.

August Lewis, a prominent single taxer, wept bitterly as he laid a bunch of violets on the glass. A woman who followed in the line an hour later placed a modest bunch of pinkies beside the violets. A little before 3 o'clock the line was stopped, and those who could not get in were compelled to turn back and get out of the police lines. A careful estimate of the number who could not get in is 30,000. This number is equal to the number of those who passed the casket. Then another throng came—those who wished to hear the eminent clergymen praise Henry George. During the last hour an orchestra played Chopin's funeral march, Handel's "Largo," and "The Last Chord."

The floral decorations were profuse. A mass of wreath flowers was sent by the Chicago Single Tax Club. On a card accompanying the wreath was the following verse:

"Oh! ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains,  
Draw near with pious reverence and attend,  
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,  
The tender father and the generous friend,  
The pitying heart that felt for human woe,  
The dauntless heart that feared no human pride;  
For even his failings leaned to virtue's side."

The casket itself was devoid of any ornament save the heavy silver handles and the plate, which read:

HENRY GEORGE.  
Died October 23, 1897.

At the back of the platform on a heavy crepe background was a portrait of Henry George, surrounded with American flags. On the front of the platform stood a bust of the fallen leader, modeled by his son Richard.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

At the foot of the pedestal upon which the bronze rested were numerous floral tributes, including a crown, from one arm of which hung a wreath of white and pink roses, from Mr. and Mrs. Tom L. Johnson; a wreath of immortelles and pink orchids, from Joseph Pulitzer; roses and chrysanthemums in a wreath, from John C. Mulholland. On the cards were written:

"This is to my memory, for I held him dear. He was honest, he was brave, and he loved the people."

Chief McCullagh was in personal command of the police arrangements. There were 550 policemen on duty in the neighborhood and in the Palace. By the thorough conduct of every patrolman it was possible to handle the great crowd without any disagreeable circumstances.

The crowd came down the avenues five deep, and was passed through the hall in twos. Those going to the right passed across a bridge into the Grand Central station. Those who went to the left proceeded down a short flight of stairs into Dewey Place.

In the guard of honor were Arthur McEwen, Louis F. Post, Dan Beard, H. Martin Williams, Cecil B. Atkinson, W. J. Atkinson, J. T. McKelchne and Joseph Dana Miller.

Of the ushers and guard of honor Philadelphia sent these: W. H. Keever, Edward Ross, W. L. Ross, H. W. Albright, Dr. S. Solis Chopen, G. Frank Stephens, W. H. Tawresay, Herman W. Helzel, H. V. Petzel, Frank McNulty, W. D. Kelly, Arthur H. Stephenson, William Bries, Samuel Milliken, Rev. Dr. J. H. Ames, W. D. Callaghan, Carson Davenport, Henry C. Lippincott, Isaac Feinberg.

Jersey City: Theodore Werner, T. H. Hunter and James McGreor.

Chicago: John Z. White.

Delaware: Albert Brothers, Joseph Brothers, George Carpenter and Harold Sudell.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

Over the Remains of the Distinguished Dead—Remarkable Assemblage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Before 3 o'clock the people were permitted to occupy the seats in the hall. The front seats in the main part of the hall were reserved for the immediate friends of the deceased, the pall-bearers and the ushers. All the rest of the main floor was open to the crowds it took but a short time to fill the hall. The platform, of course, was reserved, and the galleries, which hold a comparatively small number, were likewise reserved for the holders of tickets. It was said to have been the intention at first not to have any policemen in the hall at all, but a large number of uniformed policemen were present.

Owing to the careful arrangement in the streets, however, the crowd inside was not permitted to reach such proportions as would lead to unpleasant crowding such as might result in a panic. Every seat was taken, and the certain portions a considerable number of persons were permitted to stand. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 people were in the hall during the services.

It had been announced that the exercises would begin at 3 o'clock, but doubtless owing to the difficulty experienced in reaching the hall, the mourners and friends of the family did not arrive until about twenty minutes after that hour. The family and intimate friends occupied the reserved seats on the right hand facing the platform. Young Henry George occupied the seat next to the aisle in the front row and his mother was beside him.

Mrs. George was heavily veiled when she entered the hall, but during the speaking she raised her veil and followed the remarks of each speaker attentively. While she sat, plain as the strains that she has passed through, Mrs. George maintained her composure with stern fortitude. To the right of Mrs. George were seated the other members of the family and relatives, including Richard George, a son of the philosopher, and his daughter, Miss Anna George. John V. George, a brother of the deceased, and other relatives were present.

The reserved seats to the left were occupied by the pall-bearers and the ushers. The pall-bearers had entered the hall a few minutes before the family came in, and like them they came in by the Forty-third street entrance. The pall-bearers were: Tom L. Johnson, August Lewis, Andrew McLean, Thomas G. Shearman, Arthur McEwan, Louis F. Post, Jerome O'Neill and Charles Frederick Adams.

The honorary pall-bearers, some of whom sat on the platform, included Mayor Wm. L. Strong, of New York; Mayor Frederick W. Wurst, of Brooklyn; Willis J. Abbott, Albert L. Johnson, John P. Cranford, Charles W. Dayton, George Cary Eggleston, Horace White, Edward McHugh, Bolton Hall, John Miller, Charles O'Connor, Henry J. John, John Swinton, Landon Purdy, John H. Gardner, A. Van Dusen, John R. Water, M. R. Leverson, Frank Stephens and Robert Schickelbach.

The committee which had charge of the funeral arrangements included John Brisben Walker, Hamlin Garland, James Clarence Harvey and others, who also acted as pall-bearers.

Mayor Strong sat at the center of the platform. He was surrounded by a number of the most distinguished persons present. Behind the mayor sat Seth Low, with Col. George E. Waring by his side. Among others present were:

John Jerolmen, president of the board of aldermen; Mayor Patrick Gleason, of Long Island City; E. M. Grout, Nathan Strauss, Joseph Laroque, Sheriff Tamsen and Oscar Straus.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The exercises began at 3:25 with the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," by the Plymouth church quartette. Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who was Mr. George's warm personal friend, as well as pastor, then read the burial service. Dr. Newton did not wear his priestly robes and he had no reading desk. The service was, therefore, in a way entirely informal, there being no responses. It was, however, the regular burial service of the Episcopal church. The only music rendered in connection with it was the chanting of the Lord's prayer.

At the conclusion of the burial service Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbot spoke briefly upon the character and public services of Henry George.

Rabbi Gotthel spoke next, saying: "Before the civic contest is decided, in which this brave man staked his life, death has cast his irrevocable vote in favor of him and crowned him victor in the race for a crown that outshines and will outlast the transient triumphs of the fleeting battle. It is a race for a worthy manhood and a benefactor of his kind."

"Friend and foe stand side by side in reverent awe by his lifeless frame. In sealing his lips forever death opens those of myriads to speak his praise and manifest their gratitude to the man whose thoughts were ever for liberty, justice and humanity."

He also read a social order in which every toll shall be sure of his due reward and poverty and degradation shall be unknown. A wall of grief is heard from all parts of the country and once more the old Hebrew maxim is confirmed:

"The truly wise are greater in their death than in their life."

"Life means conflict and conflict means passion, and passion obscures vision. It draws the best and the bravest into the tumult of the common war cries, and they must ever stoop to things which but for the stress of the hour they would keep far from themselves."

"But when the smoke of the battlefield has cleared, and the shouts of the army are hushed, then the fallen hero rises to the fullness of his stature and bids us to measure his greatness truly."

"And in so doing we shall find that there were three elements in the work of this man which insure to it a permanent influence."

"First in the absolute honesty of both his thoughts and his statements. He

went in search of truth and accepted it as he found it—not caring to run counter to established opinions held to be fundamental of social order.

SPIRIT OF THE OLD PROPHETS.

"In the spirit of the old prophets he would declare the word of God as it was delivered to him and he would speak his message in clear and unmistakable language. Now, God has armed all honest utterance with truth. It can never fail of its reward. Truth, which tries all things, will separate the dross from the gold, but the weight of an upright word in season, uttered in righteousness, always makes for righteousness and inspires other souls to rise and do likewise."

"The second element of his teaching is that it was gathered on the field of life and existing conditions and that its deepest roots lay in the man's own experience. It was not the result of abstract thinking. It did not aim at constructing a system. He faced the facts of life and grappled with them for the purpose of changing them into better facts and more wholesome adjustments."

"Lastly, and this perhaps is the chief cause of the hold he gained on the people, he was impelled to his efforts by a deep sympathy with his fellow men, whom he considered to be exposed to sufferings and privations which are not beyond the power of men to remedy."

"The people felt a generous and brotherly sympathy in all his teachings and it was simply heart answering heart that he gained their confidence and ranged vast crowds of followers under his banner."

"They say that his theories were dangerous because they seemed to create dissatisfaction and consequent restlessness among the working classes, but that is altogether beside the question. The only true standard for any theory is furnished in the measure of real and lasting good which it will do to particular class and if a theory can stand that test, it can never fail to be of lasting benefit to all classes."

"Measured by these standards, we may be confident that the life of this brave son of a free and generous nation will be chronicled in its annals with letters of gold—nay, beyond the limits of his native land his name will be known and respected as one of the hosts of God's servants who desire to glorify Him in the eyes of men by establishing among them a reign of happiness, of justice and of universal peace."

DR. M'GLYNN'S ADDRESS.

After another hymn by the choir, Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn spoke. Prior to his address, the vast assemblage had preserved a church-like quiet, but the ringing words of Dr. McGlynn soon evoked an outburst of applause which could not be repressed. Dr. McGlynn spoke with great feeling, but his evident grief at the loss of his old friend did not prevent the display of some characteristic flights of eloquence by him. Dr. McGlynn said:

"The place where we meet here this afternoon is not one dedicated to religion or to the service of God, but has generally been used for purposes of recreation or amusement or of art. It has to-day been made sacred and we meet here upon holy ground and stand ashamed in the presence of a message directed to us from the throne of God. It is no ordinary message. That messenger of death has brought to our hearts that which has immeasurably shocked us."

"We stand upon ground that is made sacred by the remains of a man who was raised from among us by Our Father in Heaven to spread the messages of truth and righteousness and justice and peace to all."

"He died in a struggle for the cause of humanity, and especially that of New York, but it was altogether too small for his broad mind and indomitable energy."

"He was simply a seer, a prophet, a forerunner sent by God, and we can say in all reverence and in the words of the scriptures that: 'There was a man sent from God whose name was John. He was sent to bear witness of the light.' I believe I am not guilty of any profanation of the sacred scriptures when I say there was a man sent from God and his name was Henry George."

Dr. McGlynn was here interrupted by applause throughout the hall and seemed deeply affected. He alluded to the touching eulogy bestowed Henry George by Dr. Abbot, as expressing what he thought of him as a friend and brother.

John S. Crosby, who has been one of the most earnest campaigners for Henry George, was the last speaker, and the only layman who spoke.

The last address was concluded shortly after 5 o'clock and the meeting was dismissed with directions from a member of the committee as to the manner of dismissal from the hall. Nearly all of those present took advantage of the opportunity offered to view the face of Henry George and the march past his coffin was continued as it had been in progress during the day.

The procession which accompanied the remains to Brooklyn was in many respects the most remarkable ever witnessed in New York.

The catafalque was a magnificent creation of black broadcloth and at the base was twelve feet wide. There were five steps leading to the top. The horses, of jet black, were covered with black silk netting and were led by sixteen grooms. The only emblem on the top of the casket was a small white wreath.

The organizations that paid honor to Mr. George by following the funeral car fell into line from the side streets of Madison avenue, and below Forty-second street.

There were marks of respect all along the line. Bared heads were the rule on both sides of the street, and many men and women were noticed to be crying.

The Governor Proclaims It.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Governor Atkinson has issued the following order:

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.  
CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.

With an abiding trust in the goodness and mercy of Almighty God, and in conformity with an established custom to make public recognition of the acknowledgment I designate Thursday, the 25th day of November next, to be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the great privileges which we enjoy. I hereby call upon all our people to abstain as far as possible from business of every character and kind on that day, and that they meet in public places of worship, in order that prayer and thanksgiving may be offered to Almighty God for the privileges and blessings which we now enjoy.

(Signed) G. W. ATKINSON,  
By the Governor.

W. M. O. DAWSON,  
Secretary of State.

Get Away with Only \$200.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 31.—Walter H. Houghton, the postal clerk arrested for the theft of a \$15,000 order package, has returned a \$14,700, which he had concealed in the barn and chicken coop at his residence.

VERY CLOSE FIGHT

In Ohio on Legislative Ticket.  
Trend of Betting.

FIRST DEMOCRATIC GAINS

Will Come from the Cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati on Account of Factional Fights in the Republican Party—The Rural Districts are Expected to Overcome Whatever Successes May Obtain in the Cities—A Review of the Situation in New York—The Condition is Chaotic.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 31.—There were many bets taken here last night on the result of the election. The betting was limited to Ohio, odds were given on the Republican state ticket, but the offers of even money on the legislature were not wanting. Odds were asked on the fusion ticket in Hamilton county, but the betting was mostly even.

The betting fraternity are carefully reviewing the figures of former years as well as present conditions. The Democrats elected James E. Campbell, governor, with a full state ticket, in 1889, and secured a legislature that elected Calvin S. Brice, senator. Then followed the large Republican pluralities by which McKinley was elected governor in 1891 and 1893. In 1894 the Republican plurality was 137,086, the largest ever known in the state. Two years ago Governor Bushnell had a Republican plurality of 92,622 and the legislature that elected Senator Foraker had a majority on joint ballot of eighty.

Last year Ohio gave McKinley a plurality of 51,109 for President, and it is with this vote of last November for President that the vote of next Tuesday will be compared.

Last year the Republican pluralities were largely in the cities. Hamilton county then gave a Republican plurality of nearly twenty thousand and Cuyahoga county of over 15,000. Factional troubles at Cincinnati and Cleveland are expected to reduce these pluralities. As the polls close at 4 p. m., at Cincinnati and Cleveland, the first returns will come from these cities and show Democratic gains. The returns from other cities are expected to show smaller Democratic gains.

The Republicans are counting on gains in the rural districts, where prosperity has resumed more than in the towns. The Democrats claim they will hold the rural vote and win out on the changes in the cities.

An Expert Opinion.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 31.—In reply to a question in regard to the probable results of the election on next Tuesday, Judge Nash to-night said:

"I have carefully considered and examined the result of the polling of the state made by the various county committees, together with the estimates of the chairmen as to the probable results in their counties, independent of the polling, and I am satisfied that the coming election will result in a victory for the Republicans, not only on the state ticket, but in the general assembly. During the last ten days the Republicans have shown great activity and the danger from apathy which seemed to exist for a time has passed away. I believe the total vote of the state will be as large, if not larger, than it was in 1895. The Republican state committee approaches the election with entire confidence in a complete victory."

NEW YORK SITUATION.

The Result in the City is Problematical.  
Elements of the Contest.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Twenty-four hours before the practical closing of the campaign, finds a condition as chaotic as has ever been in the politics of New York state, and this is due not to any lack of well defined ideas of how the vote would run if state issues alone and the election of assemblies were the prevailing factors, but to the injection of some of the bitter municipal contests that have ever prevailed in the cities of the state. In Greater New York, in Albany, in Rochester, in Syracuse and in Buffalo, the five greatest cities of the state, there will close tomorrow campaigns upon local issues that have been notably bitter and even virulent. That these local affairs will have a bearing upon the vote for the only state office in controversy, the chief judgeship of the court of appeals, must be conceded and that they will have a still greater bearing upon the assembly district contests is also apparent.

The indications at this writing are that, while the contest for chief judgeship of the court of appeals will be a spirited one, the chances are distinctly in favor of the election of the Republican candidate. The belief is general that the Republican vote in Central and western New York that has for the past two or three years been abnormally large, will be in some measure reduced, but there are no indications that it will fall below its normal, which is to bring down to New York City a plurality of 65,000 with which to meet any plurality which the Democrats below there can show. In the past two years the plurality in the cities that make up Greater New York has been a Republican one, the best computation of Democrats of their expected plurality in that district is 35,000, so that upon their basis of figures, unless a landslide occurs, the Republican candidate for appeals judge must be elected. The Democratic candidate has some advantage, however, in being placed twice upon the ticket and in newspaper endorsement, and these things may prove of greater aid than has been anticipated.

It is of advantage to remember that to elect a Democratic state officer after the tremendous Republican pluralities of the past three years would be an almost unprecedented event. In 1894 the Republican plurality in the state was 155,000; in 1895 it was 90,000, and in 1896, a presidential year, it was 178,000. If any one of these tremendous pluralities is cut in half it will be a partial victory for the Democrats.

Within thirty years the Democrats have controlled the legislature and four times in its two branches, and in four times have elected by joint ballot, but three United States senators—Kernan, who was carried in by the Tilden wave, and Hill and Murphy, elected by the Democratic body that succeeded what was known as the Hill appointment. Throughout the state the Democrats have made strenuous efforts this fall to increase the number of Democratic members of the lower house and it is evident that success will crown their efforts. Indeed the Republican managers have at all times believed that this was not only possible, but highly

probable, being naturally aware that last fall's immense majority of eighty in the lower house was due to the national campaign. The next assembly will, however, be still Republican by a very good margin, but the Democrats will accomplish one thing for which they are evidently striving—the reduction of the Republican majority to such an extent that in such reduction they may see hope of a Democratic house in 1899, when a successor to Senator Edward Murphy is to be elected. The Republicans profess to believe that it will be a good thing for the party to have a smaller proportion of Republicans while still retaining a majority within their party. The localities where the Democrats expect to gain most largely are New York and Kings counties. In the former they expect to capture the Tenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and the First Westchester, in addition to those they now hold and this will give them twenty-seven members out of thirty-seven. In Kings they are claiming to be able to get twelve of the twenty-one districts at least, calculating to gain in the Sixth, Seventh, Twentieth, Thirtieth and Fifteenth districts, in addition to those they now hold. In the up-state counties those mentioned as gaining points are:

Albany, Chemung, Rensselaer, Oneida, Onondaga, Erie and Niagara.

No contest in politics of a purely local nature has ever created such interest in the up-state counties as has the Greater New York contest for mayor, and the death of one of the foremost candidates has added to that interest.

From carefully gathered opinions of Republican leaders outside of the confines of the municipality in which the contest is occurring, it is apparent that the general expectations are that Tammany will win and that Mr. Low and Mr. Tracy will have a fight for second place. These prognostications are based upon the theory that the normal Republican vote is very much more evened out among the candidates than is the Democratic vote, and the information comes from such reliable sources that it is hardly to be questioned. In other cities it is believed the Republican candidates for mayor will be unusually successful, with the possible exception of Albany, where a Democrat may succeed the present Democrat.

The Echo of the Tomb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Henry George, son and successor of the late Henry George, has issued the following statement:

"I am an affectionate son of a most loving father. Between us has subsisted the closest companionship. I have a clear understanding of and profound admiration for all that he has said and done. A man has but one life here to live. I solemnly dedicate mine to the cause to which my father gave his. If elected to the exalted office of mayor of Greater New York, I shall hold myself pledged to fulfill every condition and promise made by him and most especially shall I bring swift and terrible justice upon those public thieves and corruptionists who for so long have flouted their deeds in the faces of the common people whom they have insulted and robbed. To all the world I proclaim this: My father's work, as he planned and pursued it, shall be carried forward without faltering or swerving. Let all who took hope at sight of his standard keep heart, and follow, for it presses on, and shall press on and on while life is left."

Maryland in Serious Doubt.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—The voters of Maryland will, on Tuesday next, elect a state comptroller, a clerk of the court of appeals and a new legislature, which in turn, will choose a successor to United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman. In the city of Baltimore a mayor and a new council will be chosen. The campaign, which has been an unusually bitter one, closed last night with mass meetings all along the line and nothing now remains but to cast and count the vote. The state offices to be filled are unimportant, the main interest centering in the legislative contest. If the Democrats win Senator Gorman will doubtless be chosen for another term, while if the Republicans are victorious, there will probably be a sharp fight for the seat among a dozen aspirants, with the chances slightly in favor of the selection of Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, of Charles county. As to the outcome of the coming election, it can only be said that the result is in great doubt, though enough votes in the legislature to secure a majority on joint ballot and to elect the United States senator. The Republicans have a slight advantage in that of the thirteen "hold-over" state senators, nine are Republicans. A large number of gold standard Democrats are opposing the re-election of Senator Gorman.

WIFE MURDERER ARRESTED

In Fayette County—He Confesses His Crime, but Says It was an Accident.  
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Charles Wooten, of Columbus, O., who murdered his wife, Nana Wooten, on the 20th instant, was captured yesterday at Mt. Carbon, Fayette county, by Constable George Young, and lodged in the Kanawha county jail. Wooten has been in this vicinity for a week past, and has spent the greater portion of his time in the saloons at Mt. Carbon. He was known to several people in that town, as he had, some years before, dug coal in the Fayette mines. When the news reached them through the daily press that the murder had been committed, and that the name of the murderer was Wooten, his acquaintances were convinced that he was the guilty party, and it was thought best to arrest him. While in a saloon drinking with a number of companions he was handcuffed and brought here, and Justice Ritter sent him to jail. He was seen late to-night, and strenuously denied any complicity in the tragedy. He claimed to know nothing about it, but said his name was Wooten, and that he was born and raised in Gallia county, Ohio, near Chambersburg.

Later on in the interview he was told that he would be taken to Columbus this morning, and as there was no doubt of his guilt, it would be well for him to tell his story. He hung his head, and was silent for some time, but finally said: "I am guilty of killing my wife, but it was an accident. Some six months ago, she deserted me and went to live with a saloon-keeper in South Columbus, named John Latta. I tried to get her to come back to me, but she refused, and continued to live with Latta under the guise of a servant. We never quarreled, and I frequently dropped into the drinking rooms of the saloon, and she waited upon my wants. On the 20th of this month, which was a week ago, last Wednesday, I had been hunting in the flats near the steel plant, and stopped at the saloon on my way home. My wife was there, acting as bar-maid, and she brought me a drink. We talked for a short time, and when I started out with my single-barreled shot gun under my

left arm, with the barrel pointing behind me, I tripped my toe and fell against the door. The hammer struck the door, and the gun was discharged. I paid no attention to the result, as I was afraid the authorities would arrest me, but proceeded down the T. & O. C. railroad. When some distance from the city, I threw the gun away and made my way in the direction of West Virginia. I walked all the way to Fayette county, where I expected to work in the mines. My wife's name was Nana Cox, and I married her about five years ago, near Chambersburg. I worked on a farm most of my life, but was also employed in the large steel plant in South Columbus."

UNION PACIFIC SALE

Will Take Place this Morning at Omaha One of the Biggest Financial Transactions the World has ever Known.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—At 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, down in a dingy freight house on the Omaha Flats, there will be a financial transaction that in two respects will be a record breaker.

In the first instance it will be the largest auction sale of which history makes mention, and in the second instance, Uncle Sam will emerge from a money deal with his nephews without leaving behind him nearly all he advanced for the scheme in addition to large patches of his hide as an evidence of good faith.

Even if by some mischance which cannot be foreseen, Uncle Sam fails to-morrow to receive his just and lawful due, he has to-night the satisfaction that came to Moses when the Hebrew law given looked over into the promised land. He can say he saw it full and fair, even though he missed connection with it at the finish. More than that, the chance of Uncle Sam for entering among the candidates for the Democratic vote, and the information comes from such reliable sources that it is hardly to be questioned. In other cities it is believed the Republican candidates for mayor will be unusually successful, with the possible exception of Albany, where a Democrat may succeed the present Democrat.

BUT ONE BID.

About fifty-eight millions of dollars will be paid by the reorganization committee for the line of the Union Pacific from Council Bluffs to Ogden. There have been rumors of other bidders and all sorts of stories have been current regarding the intention of the "Sage syndicate" and of the "Coates syndicate," but there seems to be nothing in them. If there are any people in Omaha to-night who have an idea of bidding over the price to be paid by the reorganization committee, it would take the lens of a Yerkes telescope to locate them. The members of the reorganization committee do not say they are to be the only bidders. They simply say they know nothing about it. There may be bidders and bidders for all they know—at least that is what they say. For all that, however, if a still small voice murmurs "fifty-eight millions and one cent" after Attorney Winslow S. Pierce has said "fifty-eight millions," a tidal wave of heart disease will sweep through that freight house, leaving behind dead and dying men who one second before were members of the reorganization committee.

There will be but one bid, and that will be the offer of the reorganization committee. Master-in-chancery, W. D. Sornish, has but one check guaranteeing a bid, and that is the deposit of the committee. All, or nearly all, of the members of the committee who are to attend the sale, arrived this morning and to-day money is walking by millions and bunches of millions through the office and hallway of the Millard hotel.

FUTURE OF THE ROAD.

Regarding the future of the road after it has passed into the hands of the reorganization committee, Mr. Miller, of Boston, secretary and assistant comptroller of the Union Pacific, said this morning:

"The actual turning over of the property to the purchaser will be at some time in the future, depending very largely upon who is the purchaser. It will, of course, be out to the question for the purchaser who buys the road at 11 o'clock to assume control at noon. It will be simply a matter of convenience for the purchaser. I have known instances where roads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road just at the instant, the receivers have been allowed to hold the road for two or three months, of course under the direction of the owners. Then when the purchasers had made all things ready they took hold and managed the property themselves. Now, if the reorganization gets this road," and Mr. Miller smiled a contented smile, "that is about what it will do. The receivers will handle the road until the committee, if the committee be the purchaser, get it again. Mr. Miller smiled happily, "is ready to assume formal control of the road."

All of the receivers who are here, and the other members of the reorganization committee, repeated substantially the interview of Mr. Miller.

Death of Judge Brazie.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—Judge H. W. Brazie, criminal judge of Fayette county, who subjected to the amputation of his leg below the knee on Thursday on account of blood poisoning, died this morning at the Sheltering Arms hospital, at Paint creek. Judge Brazie was about sixty-five